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TURTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



Annual Reports

of the

Medical Officer of Health

(James Cumming, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.)

and

Public Health Inspector and Housing Manager

(Walter L. Wardle,
M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., M.R.I.P.H.H., A.I.Hsg.)

FOR THE YEAR 1957

ANNUAL REPORT

of the Medical Officer of Health, 1957

COUNCIL OFFICES,
BROMLEY CROSS,
NEAR BOLTON.

To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District of Turton.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting herewith my Annual Report for the year 1957. The general health of the community is satisfactory.

The first section of the Report deals with vital statistics, and from these it will be seen that the infantile mortality rate of 19 is lower than the rate for England and Wales, which is 23. The average for the past 5 years in Turton is 22.8.

The incidence of infectious disease was much higher than in 1956, and measles accounted for a very high percentage of the cases notified. The only deaths from notifiable infectious diseases were those occurring from acute pneumonia.

Heart disease still continues to be the greatest cause of death. The adjusted death rate from all causes, 13.8, is lower than last year's, but is higher than that for the whole of the country (11.5). There were no deaths recorded from maternal causes, and there have not been any for eight years.

The number of deaths occurring from malignant causes was the same this year (26) as in 1956.

The adjusted birth rate is the same as that of 1956 and is higher than that averaged during the past five years (12.6).

Diphtheria was again absent from the numbers of notified infectious diseases and once more proves the efficacy of a high percentage of immunisation undertaken by the local Health Authority.

The ambulance and hospital services under the new arrangements continue to work satisfactorily.

In conclusion, I have pleasure once again to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members for their continued support and encouragement in Public Health matters.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

JAMES CUMMING,
Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The District covers an area of 17,335 acres.

The population was, according to the preliminary census of 1951, returned as 10,950, and the last Registrar General's estimate of the resident population was 11,100.

The number of inhabited houses at the end of 1957 was 4,150.

The rateable value was £107,387, and a penny rate yields a sum of £402.

The social conditions and standard of living are equal to the average of a mainly artisan or working class population.

EMPLOYMENT

The chief employment is in Textile Manufacture, Bleachworks, Dyeworks and Stone Quarries, Paintworks, Saw Mills and Farming.

Men employed at the Stone Quarries are subject to Silicosis. They undergo a medical examination periodically by Government Inspectors, and they get compensation if they are found to be suffering from Silicosis.

VITAL STATISTICS

LIVE BIRTHS

| | | | Total | M. | F. | |
|--------------|----|----|------------|-----------|-----------|---|
| Legitimate | .. | .. | 153 | 85 | 68 | Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, mid-1957:— |
| Illegitimate | .. | .. | 5 | 3 | 2 | |
| Total | .. | .. | <u>158</u> | <u>88</u> | <u>70</u> | |
| | | | | | | Crude 14.2 |
| | | | | | | Adjusted 15.8 |
| Stillbirths | .. | .. | 3 | 3 | 0 | |
| | | | | | | Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 19 |
| Deaths | .. | .. | 172 | 86 | 86 | Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated civilian population:— |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Crude 15.5 |
| | | | | | | Adjusted 13.8 |

| Deaths from puerperal causes:— | | | | | | Deaths | Death Rate per 1,000 Total (live and still) Births |
|------------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|------------|--|
| Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Nil | Nil |
| Other Maternal causes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Nil | Nil |
| Total Maternity Mortality | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | <u>Nil</u> | <u>Nil</u> |

Deaths of Infants under one year of age, 2 M. 1 F.

Death rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All infants per 1,000 live births 19

Neo-Mortality:—

Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age 3

Mortality rate per 1,000 live births 19

Mortality Rates per 1,000 est. population:—

Respiratory T.B. Nil

Malignant Neoplasms, etc. 2.34

(Items 10 to 15 incl., page 4)

Population: For:—
 Birth Rate } 11,100
 Death Rate }

| Year | Live Births | | Deaths (all causes) | | Stillbirths | | Maternal Mortality | | Infant Mortality | | | |
|------|----------------|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Total | | Neo-natal | |
| | No. registered | Rate per 1,000 population | No. registered | Rate per 1,000 population | No. registered | Rate per 1,000 total births | No. of deaths registered | Rate per 1,000 total births | No. of deaths registered | Rate per 1,000 live births | No. of deaths registered | Rate per 1,000 live births |
| 1957 | 158 | 14.2 | 172 | 15.5 | 3 | 19 | Nil | Nil | 3 | 19 | 3 | 19 |
| 1956 | 155 | 14.1 | 189 | 17.2 | 2 | 13 | Nil | Nil | 1 | 6 | 1 | 6 |
| 1955 | 132 | 12.1 | 172 | 15.8 | 6 | 43 | Nil | Nil | 4 | 30 | 4 | 30 |
| 1954 | 136 | 12.5 | 192 | 17.6 | 2 | 14 | Nil | Nil | 4 | 29 | 2 | 15 |
| 1953 | 143 | 13.2 | 163 | 15.0 | 2 | 14 | Nil | Nil | 1 | 7 | Nil | Nil |
| 1952 | 120 | 11.1 | 174 | 16.0 | 4 | 32 | Nil | Nil | 5 | 42 | 3 | 25 |
| 1951 | 139 | 12.8 | 188 | 17.3 | 2 | 14 | Nil | Nil | 3 | 22 | 2 | 14 |

The Registrar-General issues a comparability factor based on age and distribution of population which should be used when comparing the vital statistics of one area with another. The figures for this area are as follows:—

Adjusted { Death Rate (comparability factor, 0.89)
 Live Birth Rate (comparability factor, 1.12)

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR
 TURTON, LANCASHIRE AND ENGLAND AND WALES

| | Per 1,000 of Population | | Maternal Mortality | Infant Mortality |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | Live Birth Rate | Crude Death Rate | Per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births | Per 1,000 Live Births |
| Turton:— | | | | |
| Average, 1952-1956 | 12.6 | 16.3 | Nil | 22.8 |
| 1957 | 14.2 | 15.5 | Nil | 19 |
| Lancashire, 1957.. | 16.0 | 12.85 | 0.58 | 25 |
| England and Wales, 1957 | 16.1 | 11.5 | 0.47 | 23.0 |

CAUSE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS

The following table shews the causes and sex distribution of deaths of Turton residents. This information does not include non-civilian deaths.

| Cause of Death | | | | | | Male | Female |
|----------------|---------------------------|----|----|----|----|------|--------|
| 1. | Tuberculosis, respiratory | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 |
| 2. | Tuberculosis, other | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 |
| 3. | Syphlitic disease | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 |
| 4. | Diphtheria | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 |
| 5. | Whooping Cough | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 |
| 6. | Meningococcal Infections | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 |

| <i>Cause of Death</i> | | | | | | | <i>Male</i> | <i>Female</i> |
|-----------------------|---|----|----|----|----|----|-------------|---------------|
| 7. | Acute poliomyelitis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 |
| 8. | Measles | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 |
| 9. | Other infective and parasitic diseases | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 0 |
| 10. | Malignant neoplasm, stomach | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 |
| 11. | „ „ lung, bronchus | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 0 |
| 12. | „ „ breast | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 2 |
| 13. | „ „ uterus | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 4 |
| 14. | Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 3 |
| 15. | Leukæmia, aleukæmia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 |
| 16. | Diabetes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 1 |
| 17. | Vascular lesions of nervous system | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 17 |
| 18. | Coronary disease, angina | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 7 |
| 19. | Hypertension with heart disease | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 2 |
| 20. | Other heart disease | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 | 26 |
| 21. | Other circulatory disease | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 2 |
| 22. | Influenza | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 0 |
| 23. | Pneumonia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 6 |
| 24. | Bronchitis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 5 |
| 25. | Other diseases of respiratory system | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 |
| 26. | Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| 27. | Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 0 |
| 28. | Nephritis and nephrosis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 0 |
| 29. | Hyperplasia of prostate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 0 |
| 30. | Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 |
| 31. | Congenital malformations | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 |
| 32. | Other defined and ill-defined diseases | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 8 |
| 33. | Motor vehicle accidents | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 0 |
| 34. | All other accidents | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 1 |
| 35. | Suicide | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 0 |
| 36. | Homicide and operations of war | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 |
| All causes | | | | | | | 86 | 86 |

INFANTILE MORTALITY

There were three deaths of infants under one year of age, two more than last year. This gives an infantile mortality rate of 19 per 1,000 live births as compared with 6 the previous year. The infantile mortality rate for England and Wales as a whole is 23.0. The cause of deaths of the infants is given below.

| <i>Sex</i> | <i>Age</i> | <i>Cause of death</i> | | |
|------------|------------|-----------------------|----|-------------|
| Male | 3 days | .. | .. | Prematurity |
| Male | 7 hours | .. | .. | Prematurity |
| Female | 3 weeks | .. | .. | Toxaemia |

General Provision of Health Services in Turton

LABORATORY FACILITIES

These facilities are available at the following:—

Public Health Pathological Department, Royal Infirmary, Preston.

Public Health Pathological Department, Royal Infirmary, Bolton.

Melling & Ardern, Analytical Chemists, Hr. Broughton, Nr. Manchester.

Sputum examinations for Tuberculosis are still carried out by the Lancashire County Council under the Tuberculosis scheme.

The following specimens were examined during the year:—

| | <i>Public Hlth Lab. M/c</i> | <i>Preston Lab.</i> | <i>Melling & Arden</i> | <i>Bolton</i> |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Diphtheria Swabs: Throat | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Nose | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dysentery and Typhoid—Fæces .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Milk for T.B. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| Milk for B.Coli | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| Milk for Br. Abortus | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Water—Bacteriological | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| Chemical | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| Food Poisoning | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

AMBULANCE SERVICES

These services are now provided under the National Health Service Act, 1946, by the local Health Authority (in this case the Lancashire County Council), who have made arrangements with the Bolton Corporation to serve the district.

The service will provide for the following types of cases:—

- (a) Emergency Services—That is to say, persons meeting with accidents or suffering from sudden illness wherever this may take place, and maternity patients.
- (b) Non urgent cases who require transport to hospital or from one hospital to another or to out patient departments and clinics, or from hospital to their homes, and cases of a similar nature.
- (c) Infectious cases—The ambulance service will convey to and from hospitals all patients suffering from infectious disease.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION

From the 4th July, 1948, the hospitals were transferred to the control of the Minister of Health through Regional Hospital Boards. All hospitals are, therefore, available for the use of the district.

TUBERCULOSIS

Cases of Tuberculosis are admitted to various sanatoria under the Regional Hospital Board. This scheme is administered by that Board and the Lancashire County Council; and a close liaison is maintained between the Tuberculosis Officer and the Department.

Prevalence and Control over Infectious Diseases

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) notified during the year 1957 (after correction subsequently made either by the notifying medical practitioner or by the Medical Superintendent of the Infectious Diseases Hospital). The table also includes particulars of the total deaths due to infectious diseases.

| Disease | Cases notified and accepted | | | | | | | | | | Total deaths |
|---|-----------------------------|---------|--------|--------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|--------------|
| | Total cases at all ages | Years | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Under 1 | 1 to 3 | 3 to 5 | 5 to 10 | 10 to 15 | 15 to 25 | 25 to 45 | 45 to 65 | over 65 | |
| Smallpox | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Scarlet Fever | 7 | — | — | — | 5 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Measles (excluding German Measles) | 237 | 6 | 48 | 61 | 116 | 5 | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Whooping Cough | 7 | — | 3 | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Acute Pneumonia (Primary and Influenzal).. .. . | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 3 | 8 |
| Puerperal Pyrexia | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Meningococcal Infection .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Acute Poliomyelitis:— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-Paralytic | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Paralytic | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Encephalitis Lethargica.. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Dysentery | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Erysipelas | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| Malaria:— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Contracted in this country | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Contracted abroad | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Food Poisoning | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| TOTALS | 261 | 6 | 51 | 64 | 125 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 8 |

The following table gives the comparative incidence of Infectious Diseases (excluding tuberculosis) during the past five years:—

| Disease | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 |
|------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Scarlet Fever | 9 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 7 |
| Diphtheria | — | — | — | — | — |
| Enteric Fever | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Measles | 34 | 65 | 97 | 17 | 237 |
| Whooping Cough | 51 | 7 | 17 | 36 | 7 |
| Acute Pneumonia | 6 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 5 |
| Puerperal Pyrexia | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| Meningococcal Infections .. | — | — | — | — | — |
| Acute Poliomyelitis:— | | | | | |
| Paralytic | — | — | 3 | — | 2 |
| Non Paralytic | — | — | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Acute Polioencephalitis .. | — | — | — | — | — |
| Encephalitis Lethargica.. .. | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. | — | — | — | — | — |
| Erysipelas | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Dysentery | 11 | 7 | 18 | 2 | 1 |
| TOTALS | 113 | 88 | 146 | 65 | 261 |

Notified cases of Infectious Diseases during the year. Wards:—

| Disease | Bel- mont | Egerton | Eagley | Bromley Cross | Brad- shaw | Edg- worth | Chapel- town | Total |
|--------------------------|--------------|-----------|------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|------------|
| Scarlet Fever | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Diphtheria | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Measles | 2 | 30 | 114 | 26 | 28 | 33 | 4 | 237 |
| Whooping Cough.. .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 |
| Erysipelas | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Tuberculosis:— | | | | | | | | |
| Pulmonary | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Non-Pulmonary .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Acute Pneumonia.. .. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| Poliomyelitis:— | | | | | | | | |
| Paralytic | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Non-Paralytic .. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Dysentery | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Puerperal Pyrexia.. .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Meningococcal Infections | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Food Poisoning | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Typhoid Fever | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 2 | 32 | 121 | 29 | 34 | 41 | 4 | 263 |

DIPHTHERIA

There were no notified cases during the year, which means that there has been no notified case of diphtheria in the past six years.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The scheme for immunising children up to 15 years is being vigorously proceeded with and under it the following children have been treated either at the various schools and Clinics, at the Council Offices, or at my surgery, and in this connection I appreciate very much the co-operation given by headmasters and teachers in the area, in making the scheme known.

During the year the following children were immunised with A.P.T.:—

| | |
|---------------|------------------------|
| Under 5 years | Between 5 and 15 years |
| 135 | 6 |

In addition, 25 booster injections were given.

The maintenance of a high percentage is most desirable, and I hope that it may be kept by continuing to make the scheme and its benefits more widely known by advertising in every possible way and with the help of the Clinics and the Health Visitor.

DYSENTERY

In the year under review (1957) there was only one case recorded.

TUBERCULOSIS

The new cases and mortality were as follows:—

| Age Period | | | | NEW CASES | | | | DEATHS | | | |
|----------------|----|----|----|----------------|---|-----------------|---|----------------|---|-----------------|---|
| | | | | Respiratory | | Non Respiratory | | Respiratory | | Non Respiratory | |
| | | | | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 0-1 | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1-5 | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5-10 | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10-15 | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15-20 | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20-25 | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25-35 | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35-45 | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 45-55 | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 55-65 | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 65 and upwards | .. | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | <hr/> 0 1 | | <hr/> 0 1 | | <hr/> 0 0 | | <hr/> 0 0 | |
| | | | | <hr/> 1 | | <hr/> 1 | | <hr/> 0 | | <hr/> 0 | |

All cases of tuberculosis are visited. The houses and premises are inspected, the social and domiciliary conditions investigated and auxiliary assistance is given when necessary. Insanitary conditions are remedied if found.

The houses are fumigated when it is required and all necessary measures are taken in order to prevent the spreading of infection.

Pathological specimens which require bacteriological examination are sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

The general health services available for the district are:—

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Maternity and Child Welfare | Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. TUESDAYS, 2 p.m.—4 p.m. Walsh's Institute, Harwood. 2nd and 4th WEDNESDAYS in month, 2 p.m.—4 p.m. Belmont. 1st Monday in month, 2 p.m.—4 p.m. |
| Ante-Natal Clinic | Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. WEDNESDAYS—FORTNIGHTLY, 2 p.m.—4 p.m. |
| Minor Ailments Clinic | Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. TUESDAYS 10 a.m.—12 noon. |
| Ophthalmic Session | Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. ALTERNATE FRIDAYS, 10 a.m.—12 noon. |
| Orthopædic Dental | The Mount, Station Road, Kearsley (by appointment). Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. THURSDAYS 10 a.m.—4 p.m. |
| Tuberculosis | Health Visitor (Tuberculosis): Mrs. H. Longson, 19/23, Darley Street, Farnworth. |
| Speech Therapy | Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. WEDNESDAY morning, 9 a.m.—12 noon (by appointment) |
| Hospital Services:— | Bolton Royal Infirmary. Tel. No. 5250. |
| (1) General | Bolton District General Hospital. Tel. No. Bolton 5890. |
| (2) Infectious Diseases | Hulton Lane Isolation Hospital. Tel. No. Bolton 3803. Florence Nightingale Hospital, Bury. Tel. No. Bury 116. |
| (3) Maternity | Bolton District General Hospital. Tel. No. Bolton 5890. Haslam Maternity Home, Chorley New Road, Bolton. Tel. No. Bolton 487. Havercroft Maternity Home, Victoria Road, Bolton. Tel. No. Bolton 268. Heaton Grange Maternity Home, Chorley New Road, Bolton. Tel. No. Bolton 3431. |

Procedure for booking maternity accommodation is as follows:—

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Bolton District Gen. Hospital | For persons not resident in Bolton, application must be made through the Divisional Health Offices, Leigh Road, Leigh. |
| Maternity Homes | Application must be made to the Sister in charge of the Home to which admission is desired, between the hours of 2 p.m. and 4 p.m., Mondays to Fridays. |

Out-patient Clinics:—

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| General | Bolton Royal Infirmary.—New patients must have a note from their Medical Attendant and prior appointments must be made through the Appointments Office (Bolton 6789). 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Mondays to Fridays; 9 a.m. to 12 noon, Saturdays. |
| Tuberculosis | Civic Centre, Bolton.—Mondays to Fridays, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon. (New patients must have a note from their Medical Attendant). |
| Venereal Diseases Clinic: | Civic Centre, Bolton. MALES 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. each week day; 4.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. FEMALES Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 9 a.m. to 12 noon; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. |

| | |
|--|---|
| Emergencies | Casualty Department, Bolton Royal Infirmary. |
| Ambulances | To obtain an ambulance ring BOLTON 3101 (Ambulance Station, Black Horse Street, Bolton). |
| Midwives | Mrs. G. Whittle, 262, Turton Road, Bradshaw. (Tel. No. Eagley 428). |
| District Nurses | Miss E. Ainsworth, 462, Darwen Road, Bromley Cross. Mrs. M. Oley, 75, Tottington Road, Harwood. |
| Health Visitor and School Nurse | Nurse Kay, c/o Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. |
| Home and Domestic Helps | The Divisional Health Office, Leigh Road, Leigh. |
| Children's Officer | Mrs. Jackson, 65, Seymour Street, Radcliffe. Tel. Radcliffe 2909. |
| Registrar of Births and Deaths | Council Offices, Bromley Cross. Hours of attendance: MONDAY. and WEDNESDAY 10.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. THURSDAY afternoon, 3 p.m. to 4 p.m. FRIDAY, 5.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. |
| Vaccination | Patient's own Doctor or Medical Officer of Health at the Council Offices, Bromley Cross—WEDNESDAYS, 11.30 a.m. to 12 noon. |
| Diphtheria Immunisation | Patient's own Doctor or Medical Officer of Health, Health Department, Council Offices, Bromley Cross. WEDNESDAYS 11.30 a.m. to 12 noon. |

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

This Act gives local authorities further powers to enable them to deal expeditiously with certain cases of persons in need of care and attention which they are unable to provide for themselves and are not receiving from other people. Where the Medical Officer of Health and another registered medical practitioner certify that, in the case of a person to whom section 47 (1) of the National Assistance Act, 1948, applies, it is necessary in their opinion that he should be removed without delay from the premises in which he is residing, an application for a removal order may be made immediately to the appropriate magistrates. Any order made under these provisions is valid for a period not exceeding three weeks.

There was no occasion to apply for a removal order during 1957.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the Public Health Inspector
and Housing Manager, 1957

COUNCIL OFFICES,
BROMLEY CROSS,
NEAR BOLTON.

To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council of Turton.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you my report for the year 1957.

The general form of Annual Reports does not vary from year to year but perusal of the report will shew the increasing volume of work undertaken in the Health and Housing Department.

As in previous years, new legislation continually appeared, with emphasis on Clean Air, Housing, and Food Hygiene.

Several sections of the Clean Air Act, 1956 were operative during the year affecting mainly industrial plant, but also amending the building byelaws concerning provision of smokeless firegrates in dwelling-houses. Due to the extensive building programme in Turton serious thought might now be given to the question of domestic smoke emission in the area, and perhaps the adoption of the Model Byelaw.

With regard to industrial smoke, it may be pertinent to remark that what was regarded as moderate smoke prior to the 1st June, 1958, will now contravene the provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956 relative to the emission of "dark smoke," as moderate smoke is darker than No. 2 on the Rengelman Shade Chart.

The renovation of the older type of property is still being undertaken and grant aid paid, but it is again disappointing to note that very few owners of tenanted property have taken advantage of this scheme, as ninety-five per cent of the applications have been from owner/occupiers.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, the absence from the report of Court proceedings will no doubt have been noted, but I firmly believe that most difficulties and problems are capable of solution rather by co-operation than by compulsion.

I respectfully offer my apologies for the lateness of the report, which is due to circumstances beyond my control.

In conclusion, I would tender my sincere thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Committee for their unfailing support and kind consideration, and to the Officials who have given me their willing co-operation at all times.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Yours respectfully,

WALTER L. WARDLE,

Public Health Inspector & Housing Manager.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply is mainly secured from the Bolton Corporation Waterworks. It is of good quality, is a constant supply, and is sufficient in quantity for the parts of the district where the supply reaches.

There is occasional liability to lead solvency, due to the peaty character of the gathering ground. Samples are periodically submitted for analysis, and every possible precautionary method is adopted by the Bolton Corporation to maintain its purity.

The number of dwellings supplied from the public mains direct to the house is 3,832.

Fifteen houses in the Bradshaw district get their water from the Irwell Valley Water Board as they are situated near the Bury water mains.

The remainder are, at the moment, obliged to obtain their supply from shallow wells and springs. Some of these supplies, regarding quality and quantity, are good, but the majority are poor. Constant efforts are made to improve these private supplies.

SAMPLING (WATER)

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL

Samples were obtained for analysis and examination from private and public water supplies used for potable purposes at various premises in the district.

In one case, on sampling the well water to a proposed house, samples proved to be unsatisfactory. A new source of water and new mains were obtained which proved satisfactory.

In a second case the piped private supply from a shallow well was found to be grossly polluted. The well and pipe lines were reconstructed which subsequently gave a satisfactory supply.

In a third case the well supply to a private house was poor in quality and quantity. This was abandoned and a new supply laid to an existing main approximately 500 yards distant.

In other cases repair or renewal of supply lines have proved helpful and improved the quality.

With regard to the samples taken from the public mains, all the results proved to be satisfactory.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The sewage from the Eagley and Egerton Wards was conveyed to the Eagley Sewage Works. These works have now ceased to function and the sewage taken by a main sewer for treatment at Bolton.

The sewage from Belmont Ward is conveyed to the Belmont Sewage Works, and treated by septic tanks and cinder filtration. These works are over 50 years old and require replacement with modern apparatus. Plans, however, have been submitted in which these works will be completely redesigned and rebuilt, but the decision as to commencement rests with the Regional Sewage Board. The works are normally capable of treating 21,469 gallons per day, the approximate yearly flow being 13 million gallons.

Routine inspection, testing, repair and reconstruction of the drainage and sewerage system within the district continues to be done. During the year many properties have been provided with modern drainage systems in lieu of insanitary privy middens, and obsolete types of pail closets.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The sanitary accommodation at the end of the year, so far as can be reasonably ascertained, consist of:—

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 3,654 fresh water closets | 283 pail closets |
| 794 waste water closets | 40,96 galvanised ashbins |
| 160 dry ashpits | 180 privy middens |
| 148 cesspools and septic tanks | 16 trough closets |

Some of the above cesspools are badly constructed and insanitary; efforts are being made to eradicate these and provide properly constructed septic tanks and filters.

The following is a list of the conversions and installations carried out during the year:—

| | During 1957 | During 1952/56 |
|---|-------------|----------------|
| Privy closets to fresh water closets | 16 | 20 |
| Privy closets to pail closets | 6 | 15 |
| Waste water closets to fresh water closets | 66 | 147 |
| Pail closets to fresh water closets | 4 | 30 |
| Number of trough closets to fresh water closets | 0 | 10 |
| Houses at which movable ashbins have been substituted for fixed receptacles | 70 | 224 |

During the year 3 additional fresh water closets were provided in existing properties and 63 fixed in new houses.

Number of waste water closets found choked, 101.

The conversion of waste water closets and privies to fresh water closets is very slow due to the limited amount of grant available which only allows of approximately 30 of these insanitary conveniences being replaced by modern facilities.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS

| | |
|--|-------|
| Total number of visits (including Housing) during 1957 | 2,340 |
| Number of re visits | 1,029 |
| „ „ Inspections of Houses | 490 |
| „ „ „ „ Dairies | 32 |
| „ „ „ „ Schools | 8 |
| „ „ „ „ for Rats and Mice | 125 |
| „ „ „ „ of Slaughterhouses and Butchers' Shops | 491 |
| „ „ Visits re Drainage and Sewerage | 127 |
| „ „ „ „ Vermin | 4 |
| „ „ Inspections of Workshops, Factories | 44 |
| „ „ „ „ Restaurants, Kitchens and Bakehouses, etc. | 43 |
| „ „ „ „ Licensed Premises | 18 |
| „ „ „ „ Shops | 20 |
| „ „ „ „ Caravans | 58 |
| „ „ „ „ re Water Supplies | 26 |
| „ „ Visits re Foodstuffs | 133 |
| „ „ „ „ Tips and Refuse Disposal, etc. | 144 |
| „ „ „ „ Infectious Diseases | 22 |
| „ „ Rooms Disinfected | 6 |
| „ „ Complaints Investigated | 137 |
| „ „ Visits re Milk Sampling | 36 |
| „ „ „ „ Smoke Abatement | 39 |
| „ „ Miscellaneous Visits | 99 |
| „ „ Visits to Baths | 95 |

RIVERS AND STREAMS

Periodical inspections when possible have been made of the Rivers and Streams for sources of pollution. No serious pollutions were found. Where required, inspections and visits are also made in conjunction with the Rivers Board Inspector.

SHOPS ACTS

Supervision of Shops to prevent breach of the provisions of the above Acts is exercised. During the year 20 inspections of all premises coming within the above Acts were made.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

In 1943 the Infestation Order came into force, and the Ministry of Food set up a Departmental Directorate of Infestation Control. This Order reinforced and extended the provisions of the Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919, giving Local Authorities some financial assistance, but principally effecting a nation wide attack by scientific methods on rats and mice.

During the year under review investigation and disinfestation has proceeded steadily.

Two complete treatments of the Council's sewers, and three treatments of tips and buildings have been undertaken. The results corroborate the findings of previous years, namely, that the degree of infestation in the sewers is exceedingly small and occurs at storm overflows. This is probably due to the sewers being mainly of small bore and nearly always running at $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ bore.

SEWER TREATMENT

| Treat-ment No. | Bait and poison used | No. of Manholes in system | No. of Manholes baited | Test baits | No. of poison takes | Estimated kill |
|----------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 1 | Bread Mash and arsenious oxide.. | 265 | 144 | 8 | 39 | 85 |
| 2 | Sausage rusks and zinc phosphide.. | 265 | 171 | 5 | 73 | 128 |
| | | 530 | 315 | 13 | 112 | 213 |

Visits are also paid to private properties, business premises, farms, etc., for the purpose of eradicating rats and mice.

SURFACE INFESTATIONS—MICE. 32 premises visited and treated.

SURFACE INFESTATIONS—RATS

| | Premises visited | Inspections | Treatments |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------|------------|
| Local authority | 23 | 96 | 31 |
| Private dwellings | 244 | 486 | 115 |
| Business premises | 12 | 40 | 14 |
| Agricultural property | 31 | 55 | — |

The following shews the treatments carried out on the tips.

TREATMENT OF TIPS—RATS

| Treatment No. | Bait and poison used | No. of points baited | Estimated kill |
|---------------|--|----------------------|----------------|
| 1 | Sausage rusk and zinc phosphide | 56 | 68 |
| 2 | Sausage rusks and zinc phosphide | 65 | 90 |
| 3 | Bread mash and arsenic | 131 | 105 |
| | | 252 | 243 |

Poisonous gas was also used in the treatment of 49 holes or runs made by rats.

SUMMARY OF RATS KILLED

| | |
|--------------------|-----|
| Sewer | 213 |
| Properties | 182 |
| Tips | 243 |
| Totals | 638 |

Re-treatments will be vigorously proceeded with.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

Smoke observations were taken during the year. Where excessive emissions of industrial smoke have been noticed the premises were visited and the Management interviewed. The chief cause at the present time is the use of unsuitable and poor quality fuel, combined with poor methods of stoking. There are only two firms which have given cause for serious complaint in the type and quantity of smoke emitted from the factory chimney. At one firm the plant has been modernised and oil-fired boilers installed, together with a heavy electrical loading from the mains supply. The second firm installed modern grates and equipment which it is hoped will comply with the Clean Air Act.

Taking the area as a whole, the problem is related to individual chimneys and not districts.

Serious thought will have to be given to the problem of domestic chimneys, as the increase in the total number of new houses being erected, resulting in the formation of new estates, will inevitably give rise to smoke pollution unless smokeless fuels are used.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937—PART I OF THE ACT

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

| Premises (1) | M/c line No. (2) | No. on Register (3) | Number of | | |
|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | | Inspection (4) | Written notices (5) | Occupiers prose- cuted (6) |
| (i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities .. | 1 | 12 | 14 | 2 | 0 |
| (ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .. | 2 | 69 | 30 | 5 | 0 |
| (iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | — | 81 | 44 | 7 | 0 |

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases".)

| Particulars | M/c line No. | Number of cases in which defects were found | | | | No. of cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted |
|---|--------------------|--|----------|----------------------|----------------------|--|
| | | Found | Remedied | Referred | | |
| | | | | To H.M. Inspector | By H.M. Inspector | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| Want of cleanliness (S.1) | 4 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — |
| Overcrowding (S.2) | 5 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Unreasonable temperature (S.3) .. | 6 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Inadequate ventilation (S.4).. .. | 7 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) | 8 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):— | | | | | | |
| (a) Insufficient | 9 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — |
| (b) Unsuitable or defective .. | 10 | 3 | 3 | — | — | — |
| (c) Not separate for sexes .. | 11 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork) | 12 | — | — | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | 60 | 7 | 7 | — | — | — |

Notices of 5 outworkers have been received from Bolton Corporation Health Department during 1957 under the provisions of the Factory Act. These premises are suitable for the purpose, and are visited periodically.

TENTS AND VANS, ETC., USED AS DWELLINGS

During the year 14 applications were made under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, to station movable dwellings in the area and 14 applications were granted subject to conditions. Six were removed voluntarily from the district.

Nine of the caravans were stationed in this area previous to 1957 and the applications were for renewal of the licence. Five of the licences were for caravans newly sited in the area.

Inspections are made from time to time to ascertain if the conditions of licences are being complied with.

There were no cases of infectious disease notified or detected in any tent or van during the year.

Several camping sites have been utilized for short periods (Girl Guides and Scouts, etc.), and the sites so used are kept under observation.

THE SCHOOLS

There are 11 schools in the district which are periodically inspected. Water supply to all these schools is satisfactory but the closet accommodation to one of the schools is in need of conversion from the obsolete type at present in use to that of the modern fresh water closets.

These unsatisfactory arrangements have been brought to the notice of the Education Authorities concerned and work has been proposed to remedy these unsatisfactory conditions. Unfortunately, this work is constantly being postponed.

The milk delivered to the schools during 1957 was either tuberculin tested or pasteurised.

No school was closed during the year for infectious diseases.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

There is a public swimming bath at Egerton owned by the Turton Urban District Council. The bath has a capacity of 24,000 gallons, which is filtered and chlorinated every four hours by Bell's filtration plant. The water is tested daily and sampled regularly. It is desirable to amend the dressing accommodation so as to attract more adult swimmers.

These baths are now regularly used by the Education Authorities for the school children during seven months of the year. At the end of the year the attendances were again higher both for slipper and plunge baths than any previous year.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The collection and disposal of household and trade refuse is now carried out entirely by direct labour.

The abolition of ashpits, which are insanitary relics of the past, receives constant attention. During the year 70 bins have been provided in lieu of fixed receptacles.

Trade refuse from shops, works, etc., is collected for a nominal sum.

Refuse is tipped at certain sites in the district, such as disused quarries. These sites are fairly well removed from the nearest habitation.

The following is a summary of the work done during the year 1957, shewing a comparison for the years 1955 and 1956.

| | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Dry ashpits emptied | 703 | 617 | 552 |
| Privy ashpits emptied | 567 | 517 | 455 |
| Cesspools | 18 | 12 | 7 |
| Ashbins emptied | 108,943 | 113,784 | 117,909 |
| Pails emptied | 14,269 | 14,451 | 15,261 |
| Trade waste:— | | | |
| Bins (fish, offal, etc.).. .. . | 10 | 8 | 5 |
| Miscellaneous waste removed .. | 12 tons | 15 tons | 10 tons |
| Total refuse tipped | 5,829 tons | 6,050 tons | 6,502 tons |
| Number of new bins issued | 205 | 115 | 140 |
| Number of new pails issued | 10 | 24 | 32 |

SALVAGE OF MATERIALS

The continued demand for raw materials has rendered the salvage of all usable materials of the utmost importance, and in order to meet this urgent and vital need, every endeavour is now being made to recover, reclaim and market salvage materials without cost to the rate fund.

How far this is successful will be seen from the following figures:—

| <i>Material</i> | <i>Weight collected</i> | | | <i>Sold for</i> | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|
| | tons | cwts. | qrs. | £ | s. | d. |
| Paper | 82 | 19 | 3 | 581 | 1 | 11 |
| Kitchen waste | 48 | 17 | 0 | 189 | 4 | 11 |
| Miscellaneous | 1 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 132 | 18 | 3 | £767 | 6 | 10 |
| Expenses | | | | 252 | 8 | 9 |
| Credit balance | | | | £514 | 18 | 1 |

From 1948 to 1957 we have recovered and sold £6,692 of salvage, and which has shown a credit balance to the Council of £4,350. It will be realised that the demand for waste paper is constantly varying and at the present time this demand is less than the quantity being salvaged. Accordingly, the collections are being slightly curtailed.

Inspection and Supervision of Food

MILK, DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS

The Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies Act, 1944, and the Milk (Special Designation) Act, 1949, became operative on the 1st October, 1949.

These Acts transferred the responsibility of clean milk production and the granting of designated milk licences from the local authority to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Local Authorities are left with the distribution side of milk only, including sampling for chemical and bacteriological examination.

Turton has always been a large milk producing area and the Health Committee have rightly encouraged the highest standards in dairy and cowshed construction and clean milk production, which has been helped by regular and personal contact with the farmers concerned by your Inspector.

Regarding the delivery of kits of milk some farmers still use the open milk float in spite of the Regulations and apparently will continue to do so until the district is declared a "specified area" under the Act of 1950. This was done on 14 April, 1958.

Two suspected cases of Anthrax were not confirmed.

There was a report of Br. Abortus in the milk delivered from a farm in Turton. The cow was, after milk sampling, separated from the herd and eventually sold. The whole of the milk was heat-treated during the period of investigation, and compensation paid.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

At the end of the year an outbreak of foot and mouth disease occurred and forty-one notices were served by order of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, prohibiting movement of animals into or from the premises concerned. Two farms were declared to be infected places and all livestock dealt with accordingly. Quite a lot of work was thrown on the department in the cleansing and disinfection of the premises and assisting in the destruction of carcasses.

MILK SUPPLY

TUBERCLE BACILLI IN MILK

During the year there was one case of tubercle bacilli found in the samples taken for examination. The infected animal was subsequently destroyed.

Eleven samples of milk were obtained and submitted for analysis to the Public Health Laboratory, Bolton, and all were found to be satisfactory.

I am indebted to the Chief Public Health Inspector, Bolton, for the information that 24 samples of milk obtained in the Bolton area from farmers producing in Turton, were examined for B. Tuberculosis.

SCHOOL MILK

Ten samples of milk were taken from the schools in the Turton area. These samples were examined and found to be free from B. Tuberculosis.

All the milk supplied to the schools is either tuberculin tested or pasteurised.

THE MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949

Number of registered distributors operating from:—

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----|----|----|
| (a) Own dairies in the district | .. | .. | 3 |
| (b) Premises outside the district | .. | .. | 12 |

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (RAW MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949

No. of dealers' licences (including supplementary licences) issued by the local authority during 1957 in respect of:

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|----|----|---|
| (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949: | | | |
| “Tuberculin Tested” Milk.. | .. | .. | 5 |

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (PASTEURISED AND STERILISED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949/53

No. of licences issued in respect of “Heat Treated” Milk:

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| Pasteurising plants | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 |
| Sterilising plants | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 |
| Retail distributors: | | | | | |
| (a) “Pasteurised” | .. | .. | .. | .. | 27 |
| (b) “Sterilised” | .. | .. | .. | .. | 27 |

RAW MILK

Bacteriological examinations:—

No. of samples, 33. No. satisfactory, 31. Unsatisfactory (Tuberculosis), 1.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

There are four private slaughterhouses in the district, which are distributed in the following wards:—

| | | | | |
|----------|--------|----------|---------|-------|
| Bradshaw | Eagley | Edgworth | Egerton | Total |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | = 4 |

Owing to provisions of the Livestock (Restriction of Slaughtering) Order, 1940, no slaughtering took place, with the exception of cases where licences were granted by the Ministry of Food for the slaughtering of livestock for home consumption, until the 1st July, when the foregoing Order was rescinded. The Council subsequently licensed four private slaughterhouses in order to allow some facilities in the area which is situate some miles distant from the nearest abattoir. Every animal killed is inspected, and the following carcasses, with all organs and offal, were seen and inspected:—

661 cattle other than cows; 4 cows; 3 calves; 1,333 sheep and lambs, and 21 pigs.

The following meat was condemned as being unfit for human consumption:—

541 lbs. liver and edible offal; 142 lbs. meat.

SWINE FEVER

There was one farm placed under restriction during the year. The affected pigs were disposed of by incineration and the premises disinfected.

OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED

| | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| 6 lbs. corned beef | 61 lbs. gammon |
| 40 lbs. minced shin beef | 6 lbs. ox tongue |

During the year 176 visits were made to butchers' shops, miscellaneous food shops and food preparation premises which were found to be kept in conformity with Regulations.

SAMPLING, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

I give below details of samples obtained under the provisions of the above Act in the Urban District of Turton during 1957.

A total of 69 samples was obtained, consisting of 45 samples of milk (including 2 samples of Channel Islands Milk) and 24 others, comprising:—

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2 pickles | 1 mustard |
| 3 dripping | 2 compound liquorice powder |
| 2 fresh apples | 2 compound Kodeine tablets |
| 2 aspirin tablets | 1 meat paste |
| 3 shredded suet | 2 mince meat |
| 2 ground ginger | 2 marzipan |

The samples were submitted for analysis to the County Analyst, and, with the exception of those listed below, were reported to be genuine:—

| <i>Sample No.</i> | <i>Type</i> | <i>Result of Analysis</i> | <i>Action Taken</i> |
|-------------------|---------------|--|--|
| N. 7152 | Milk | Freezing point indicates presence of extraneous water—3.0% | Cautioned vendor. Further sample taken. |
| N. 7905 | Milk | Freezing point indicates presence of extraneous water—0.6% | Vendor cautioned and further sample obtained. |
| N. 7595 | Milk | Fat content deficient — 2.4%. Milk solids not fat also deficient. | Three appeal to cow samples taken. All poor in fat content. Farmer notified. |
| N. 8125 | Shredded Suet | Fat content 82%. The Food Standards Order (Suet) 1952 requires 83% | No action. |

FOOD PREMISES AND REGISTRATION

| | <i>No.</i> |
|--|------------|
| General grocers and provision dealers | 52 |
| Greengrocers and fruiterers | 8 |
| Fishmongers (all combined with other trades) | |
| Meat shops | 29 |
| Bakers and/or confectioners | 40 |
| Fried fish shops | 6 |
| Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, etc. | 23 |
| Licensed premises, clubs, restaurants, etc. | 38 |
| Others | 4 |

No. of food premises by type registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, or under local Acts:—

| | |
|-----------------------------|----|
| Fish and chip shops | 6 |
| Cooked meats | 15 |
| Ice cream | 19 |

Food Poisoning

There were no notified cases of food poisoning during the year.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925

There were no exclusions under the provisions of these regulations, from taking part in or handling in any way the milk production at a farm.

HOUSING CONDITIONS

Activities during the year in this important sphere of public health work have accelerated due to the continued neglect of property repairs and the unwillingness of owners to carry out these repairs because of costs and the restriction in the amount of rent that can be charged.

The tables below give particulars of action taken.

| | |
|---|-------|
| Number of houses of all classes | 4,150 |
| Number of council houses completed | 0 |
| Number of council flats completed | 0 |
| Number of private dwellings erected | 63 |

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:—

| | |
|---|-----|
| 1. (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under Public Health and Housing Acts | 365 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for this purpose | 420 |
| 2. Number of houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.. .. . | 4 |
| 3. Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub head) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit | 280 |

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notice:—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers 276

Action under Statutory Power during the year:—

(a) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

(1) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notice:

(a) By owners 18

(b) By local authority in default of owner 0

(b) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which undertakings accepted.. 0

(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of formal or informal procedure 6

(c) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made 0

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit 0

4. Housing Act, 1949—Improvement Grants:—

(a) (1) Number of Schemes submitted:

(a) By private individuals 53

(b) By the local authority 0

(2) Number of dwelling houses affected 53

(b) (1) Number of schemes approved:

(a) Of private individuals 52

(b) Of the local authority 0

(2) Number of dwelling houses affected 52

(3) Number of additional separate dwellings provided 0

(c) Work completed 36

Section 4 of the Housing Act, 1949, is being administered in the district and 75 private properties have been made fit by the owners after loans have been advanced by the Council.

Approximately five years ago the Council made me responsible for the purposes of Section 4 of the Housing Act, 1949, in which moneys can be loaned for the repair, improvement, alteration, acquisition, construction and enlarging of houses and the conversion of buildings into houses; and some four years for the purposes of Section 20 (as amended) of the Housing Act, 1949, respecting grants towards the costs of approved modernisation of old property.

A great deal of work under these two headings has been accomplished which is having its effect on the re-housing programme by lessening the numbers of property which were considered as unfit for habitation.

Up to the time of writing 192 cases have been dealt with for grant aid, and 94 for loans under Section 4.

INSECT PESTS

Insect pests found in houses and other premises include many species. Advice and help in methods of control and extermination are given and insecticide, including D.D.T., is available.

DISINFESTATION (BED BUGS)

Particulars of action taken in 1957:—

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|
| No. of houses found to be infested: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) | Council houses | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 |
| (b) | Other houses | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| No. of houses disinfested: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) | Council houses | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 |
| (b) | Other houses | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |

Methods employed for freeing infested houses from bed bugs:
Stripping of wallpaper, thoroughly spraying walls and ceilings with insecticide. Repeated after seven days; bedsteads, springs, etc., treated with insecticide. All defective plaster hacked off and made good.

State name of fumigant or insecticide used and efficiency thereof:
Parafogs—D.D.T.
Killgercide, containing 5 per cent D.D.T.
Rodescu, containing 5 per cent D.D.T. and pyrethrum.

Method employed for ensuring that belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removed to Council houses:
Inspection of belongings and spraying as above if such were required.

Is work of disinfestation carried out by local authority or by a contractor?
(a) By Council on their own property.
(b) In other cases, owner or occupier is provided with material at cost or the work is done on signed order by the Council workmen. Advice is always given by the Public Health Inspector.

CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS

- The chief requirements of the district are, in my opinion:—
- (1) Abolition of ashpits and privies.
 - (2) Extension of public sewers and water mains.
 - (3) Provision of public conveniences at suitable points.
 - (4) The paving and making good of back streets.
 - (5) Making fit and bringing up to a satisfactory standard of the partially unfit house.
 - (6) Clearance of the remaining completely unfit houses.
 - (7) Completion of alteration and amendment to the sanitary accommodation at one school.
 - (8) Introduction of model byelaws covering the provision of heating or cooking appliances so as to burn smokeless fuels.

